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*Sanitary report from Santiago.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *September 25, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report on the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended September 25:

Seventy-five deaths were reported for this period, of which, 10 were from yellow fever and 3 from typhoid fever, 2 from dysentery, 12 from enteritis, 5 from remittent fever, 6 from pernicious, 4 from tuberculosis; the rest from noncontagious diseases.

There has been a slight decrease in the death rate of yellow fever this week.

Fifteen thousand soldiers are expected during the month of October to resume active operations against the rebels; this will increase the number of cases.

There are about 900 cases of malarial fevers of all kinds at the military hospital.

Respectfully,

Dr. H. S. CAMINERO,

Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

NICARAGUA.

*Yellow fever in Leon—Hygienic measures.*MANAGUA, *August 30, 1897.**To the minister of public instruction:*

SIR: The executive committee of the faculty of medicine and pharmacy, at its usual meeting held yesterday, decided, in view of the information given by Dr. A. Soler, that, in his opinion, and that of several physicians in Leon, the disease which has developed in epidemic form in that city is yellow fever, to bring to the notice of the Government the hygienic measures which it judges most opportune to put in practice in this critical situation.

These will be found to be indicated in the communication inclosed.

Very respectfully,

JOSÉ D. MAYOVGA.

[Inclosure.]

1. To organize committees of public health and sanitation in all towns in the State.
2. To appoint a permanent medical inspector at the station of the Leon Railway to prevent persons attacked with yellow fever, or in a state of convalescence from the said disease, from boarding the train, and to enforce, without exception, fumigation of passengers, crew, and freight destined for the interior of the State.
3. To order, promptly and peremptorily, the cleaning of streets, private inclosures, and latrines, and to collect and burn, or inter in a locality removed from the town, all refuse and filth.
4. To order the draining of all pools and marshes in the vicinity of inhabited sections.
5. To order that all public buildings shall be painted or whitewashed internally and externally with as little delay as possible.
6. To order the immediate disinfection of sewers and drains.
7. To establish lazarettos in all localities in which the disease has broken out, obliging all attacked, without discrimination, to be treated in the said establishments.
8. To order the fumigation of all mail correspondence.
9. To order that, on the first suspicion of yellow fever having appeared in any locality, the colleges and schools shall be closed and all large public gatherings shall be prohibited or avoided.
10. To require that the inhumation of the bodies of persons who have died of black vomit shall take place immediately after death, on physician's certificate.

11. To designate a retired site in the cemeteries for the inhumation of the bodies of persons dying under the conditions mentioned in the preceding paragraph, requiring the interment to be deeper than usual, and that the site shall be abandoned for a period of twenty years.

12. To order the destruction of all articles and utensils that have been in use by a yellow fever patient.

13. To designate certain places as public laundries.

14. To prohibit temporarily the poisoning of dogs.

15. To reestablish the inspection of provisions.

16. To prohibit the killing of pigs within the limits of the city or town.

17. To prohibit the manufacture of candles and soap within the limits of the city or town; also tanning and dyeing.

18. To instruct all physicians employed by the State to give immediate notice to the medical faculty of the appearance of a case of yellow fever.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

CHILI—*Valparaiso*.—Month of June, 1897. Estimated population, 126,000. Total deaths, 414, including enteric fever, 6; diphtheria, 2, and whooping cough, 2.

Month of July, 1897. Total deaths, 466, including enteric fever, 8; diphtheria, 2, and whooping cough, 5.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended September 18 correspond to an annual rate of 18.5 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,992,524. The highest rate was recorded in Salford, viz, 29.8, and the lowest in Cardiff, viz, 10.7 a thousand.

London.—One thousand three hundred and seventy-eight deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 17; scarlet fever, 26; diphtheria, 35; whooping cough, 27; enteric fever, 21, and diarrhea and dysentery, 73. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 17.5 a thousand. In greater London, 1,804 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 15.0 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 19 from diphtheria, 3 from measles, 4 from scarlet fever, and 7 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended September 18 in the 23 principal town districts of Ireland was 22.1 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Drogheda, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Armagh, viz, 49.1 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 160 deaths were registered, including scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 5; diphtheria, 3, and enteric fever, 5.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended September 18 correspond to an annual rate of 19.4 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,549,907. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 15.3, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 22.8 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 579, including measles, 5; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 8, whooping cough, 17, and smallpox, 2.